

An annotated checklist of the Lasiocampidae of "European Russia"

(Lepidoptera)

by

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Summary: 24 species of Lasiocampidae are listed for the region of eastern Europe. *Gastropacha geographica* EVERSMANN, 1844, is synonymized with *Malacosoma franconicum* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER.

Резюме: 24 вида коконопядов приводятся для территории Восточной Европы, рассматриваемой в рамках Европейской части бывшего СССР. *Gastropacha geographica* EVERSMANN, 1844, синонимизируется с *Malacosoma franconicum* DEN. et SCHIFF.

Lasiocampidae of the European part of the former USSR are the best studied in comparison with other regions of that country. Only northern distribution limits are still vague, but with respect to other data the types of the species' ranges are well recognized and the distribution maps given will be only slightly corrected by future investigations.

The majority of the Lasiocampidae found in this region are transpalearctic and are usually met also in the Caucasus (ZOLOTUHIN, 1992). West european species *Eriogaster rimicola* and *E. catax* are extremely rare and recorded only from the western most parts of Byelorussia and Ukraine accordingly. Their absence in East Europe (as defined in this paper) cannot be explained convincingly because foodplants of caterpillars and suitable climatic conditions are found in the temperate zone throughout the whole region till the Urals. Moreover, vicariant species that could occupy their ecological niches instead of them are absent.

Some steppe and semi-desert species of the Caucasus and Middle Asia are also present in this region. They occur in the Lower Volga region as a buffer zone of the fauna of Ciscaucasus and Kazakhstan: *Eriogaster henkei*, *E. neogena*, *Lasiocampa eversmanni*. The two mentioned last, live from the north of the xerotherme steppes to the Volgograd district. *Malacosoma franconicum* also has an interesting distribution. Its area is broken up into a lot of isolated populations. Three of them are in this region: Crimea, where the species is common; Saratov, where it is very rare and possibly on the brink of extinction; and the steppes of Orenburg district, where it was recorded by EVERSMANN (1844).

The basis of this paper is the material of Zoological Institute of The Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg), Moscow and Kiev State Universities, Institute of Zoology of Ukraine Academy of Sciences (Kiev), Institute of Biology of Byelorussia (Minsk), Uljanovsk Teachers Training College, my own private collection, data from the collections of A. TSVE-
TAEV (kept in the Zoological Museum of Moscow University), JU. BUDASHKIN (Crimea),

V. ANIKIN (Sarátov), S. SACHKOV (Samara), V. MURZIN (Moscow), A. IVANOV, G. GRIGORIEV, M. PROKOFIEV, and B. KHRAMOV (St.-Petersburg). Literature used included ŠULCS & VIIDA-LEPP (1967) for Baltia, MERZHEEVSKAJA (1976) for Byelorussia, SEDYKH (1974) for Komi Republic, and EFETOV & BUDASHKIN (1990) for Crimea. Altogether this data cite 24 species of Lasiocampidae for Eastern Europe. *Phylloidesma joannisi* LAJ. known from the Caucasus and Ciscaucasus is absent from this list, but its distribution is shown in ZOLOTUHIN (1992). It is necessary to remember that those white spots in the distribution of many species on the right bank region of the Lower Volga (Astrakhan district and Kalmykia) are explained not by the poor degree of investigation, but by the absence of species in these desert and salineland landscapes. Many Lasiocampidae penetrate into Atrakhan district only along the Volga valley and are absent in the regions adjacent to it. I hope that the maps given will show the practically complete and exact areas of distribution for the majority of the western palaearctic Lasiocampidae when viewed together with the maps given by ROUGEOT & VIETTE (1983), DE FREINA & WITT (1987), and GÓMEZ DE AIZ-PURUA (1988).

Poecilocampinae

1. *Poecilocampa populi populi* LINNAEUS, 1758

Range (R) (Map 1) practically everywhere.

Foodplants (FP) *Quercus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Prunus*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Tilia*.

Adult (A) IX-X. Eggs hibernate.

Comments (C) Forma *lydiae* KRULIKOWSKY, 1909, described from Vjatka and sometimes regarded as a subspecies, really is a dark specimen of the nominate subspecies and is to be considered as a form only! The type (♀) is kept in the Zoological Museum of Kiev State University.

2. *Trichiura crataegi crataegi* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 2) Practically everywhere, even in the tundra where the larvae feed on *Betula nana* and *Salix* spp.

FP *Salix*, *Betula*, *Sorbus*, *Prunus*, *Crataegus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Oxyacantha*.

A VIII-IX. Eggs hibernate.

C Very variable in colouration.

Malacosomatinae

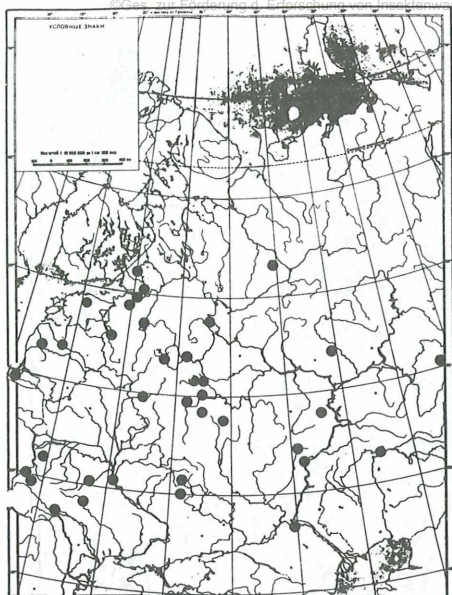
3. *Malacosoma neustrium neustrium* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 3) Practically everywhere except tundra, taiga and semi-deserts.

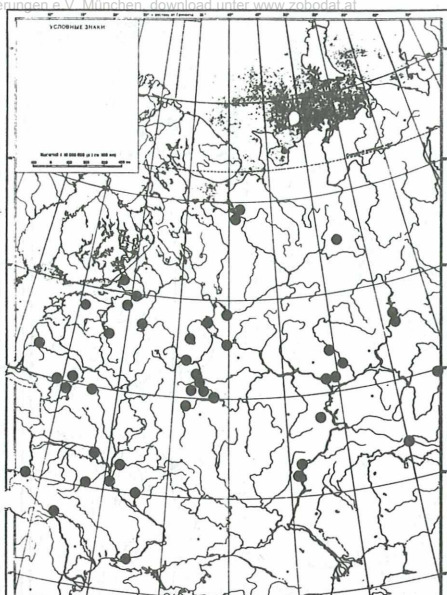
FP *Quercus*, *Betula*, *Corylus*, *Ulmus*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Crataegus*, *Rosa*, *Padus*, *Spiraea*, *Armeniaca*.

A VI-VII. Formed larvae hibernate within the egg.

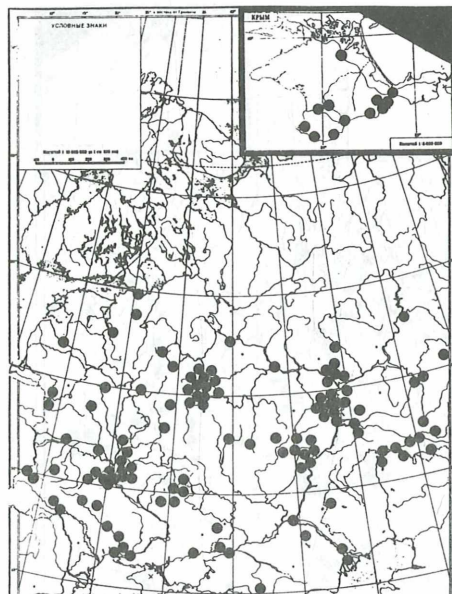
C Males of the dark brown form are more typical for the south and southwest of that region.



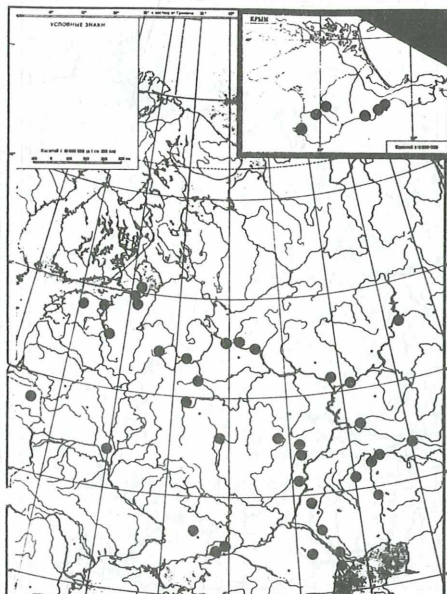
Map 1: *P. populi*



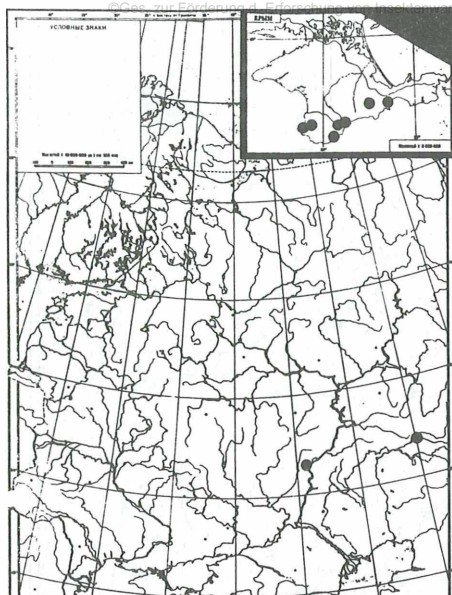
Map 2: *T. crataegi*



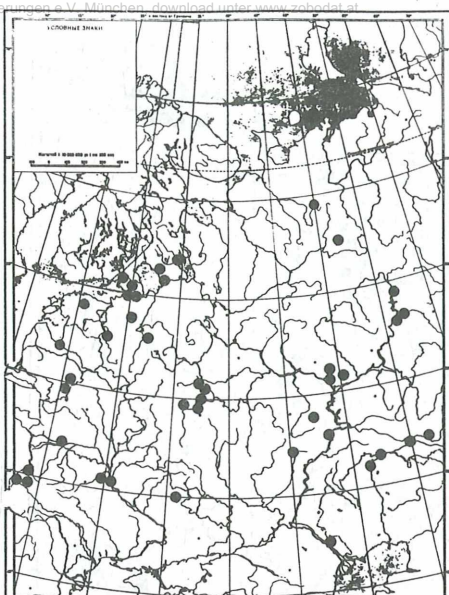
Map 3: *M. neustrium*



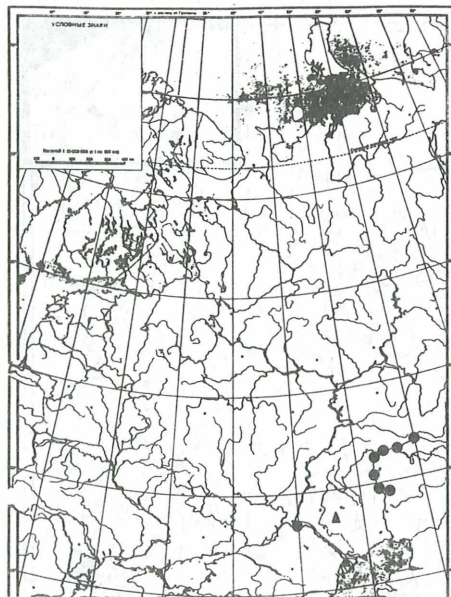
Map 4: *M. castrense*



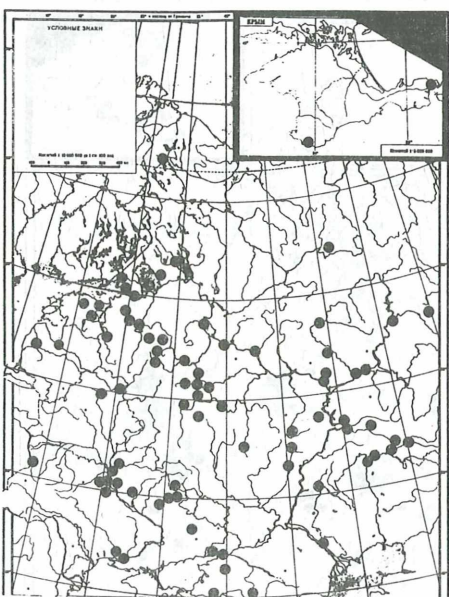
Map 5: *M. franconicum*



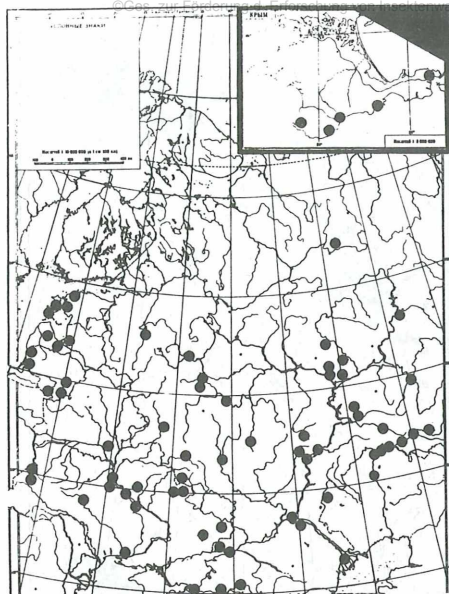
Map 6: *E. lanestrus*



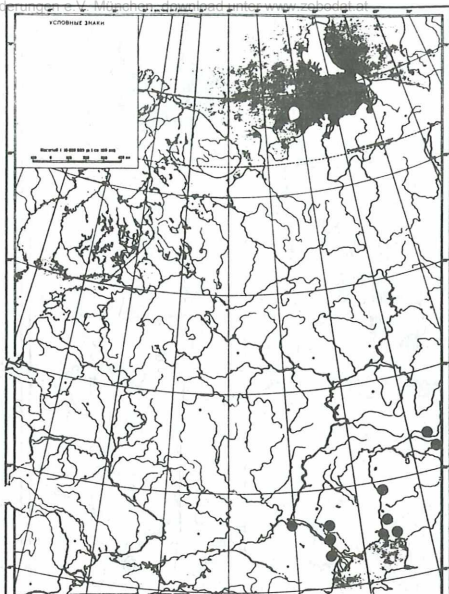
Map 7: *E. neogena* (●), *E. henkei* (▲)



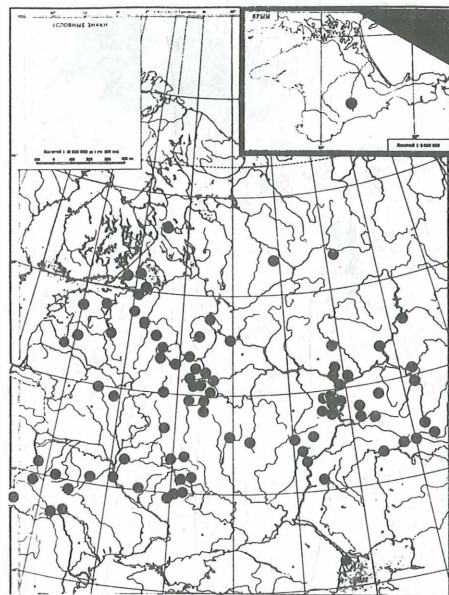
Map 8: *L. quercus*



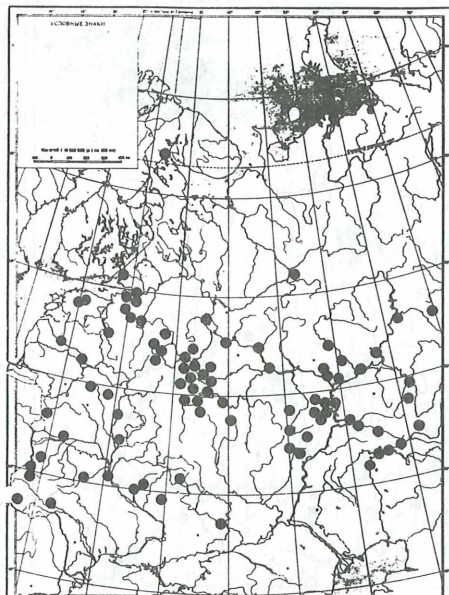
Map 9: *L. trifolii*



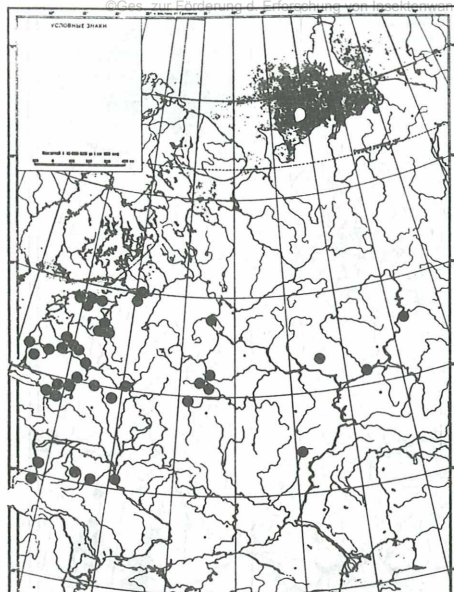
Map 10: *L. eversmanni*



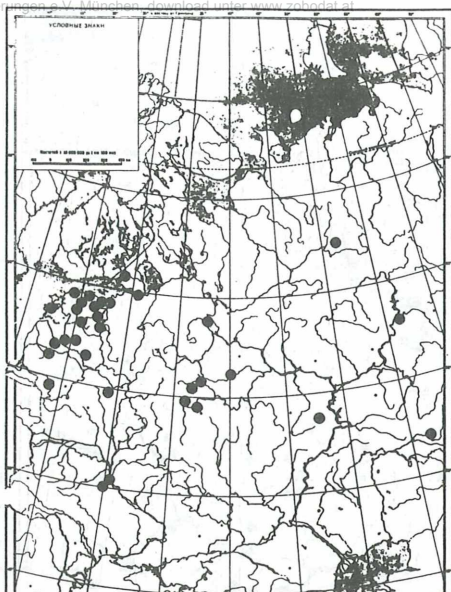
Map 11: *M. rubi*



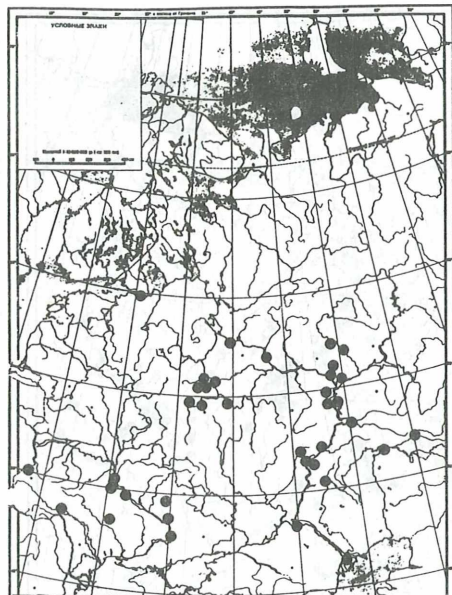
Map 12: *E. potatoria*



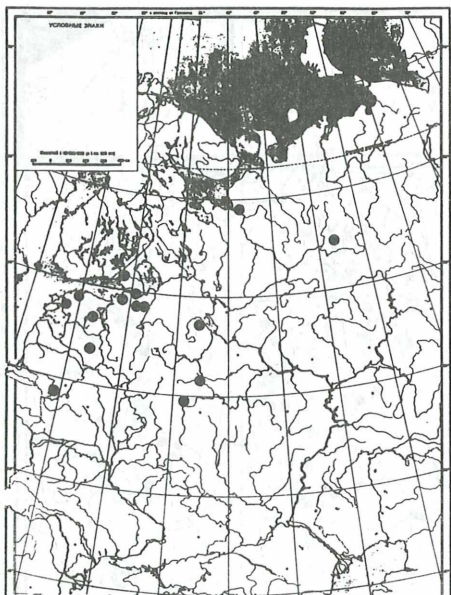
Map 13: *C. lunigera*



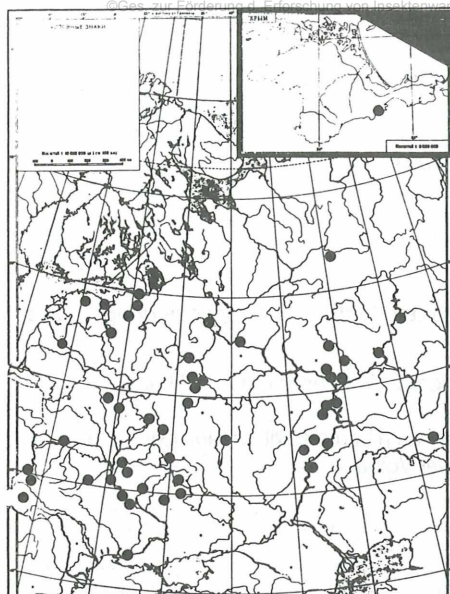
Map 14: *Ph. ilicifolium*



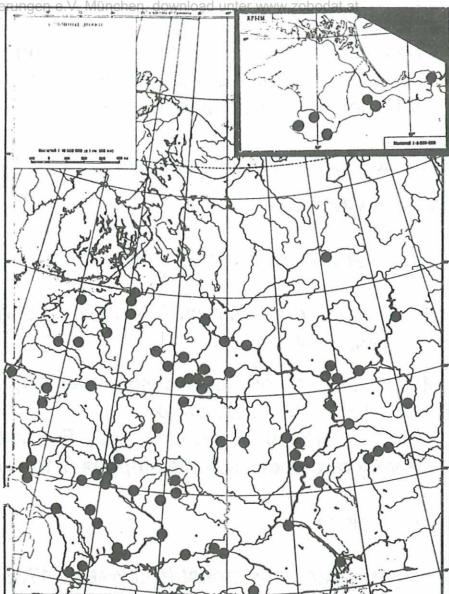
Map 15: *Ph. tremulifolium*



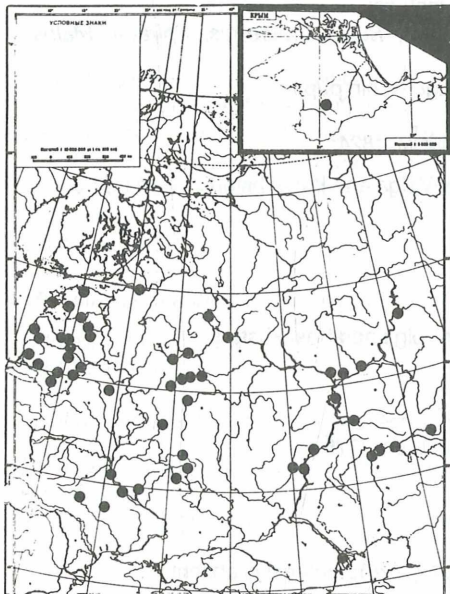
Map 16: *Ph. japonicum arborea*



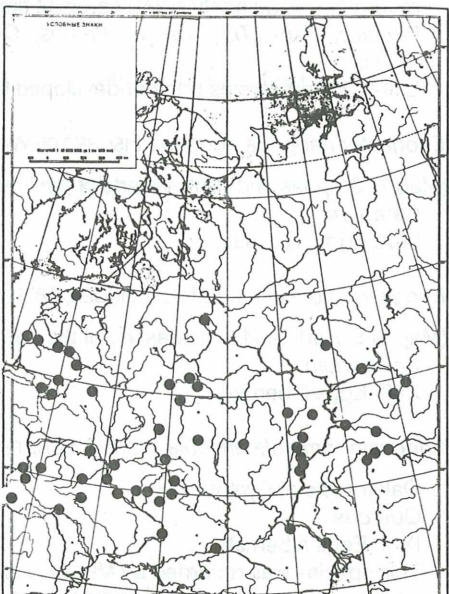
Map 17: *D. pini*



Map 18: *G. quercifolia*



Map 19: *G. populifolia*



Map 20: *O. pruni*

4a. *Malacosoma castrense castrense* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 4) Everywhere but local, except Crimea.

FP *Artemisia*, *Calluna*, *Euphorbia*, *Geranium*, *Pelargonium*.

A VII. Hibernates as larva in the egg.

4b. *Malacosoma castrense krymea* SHELJUZHKO, 1943

R (Map 4) Crimea.

A VI-VII.

C Smaller and lighter subspecies.

5. *Malacosoma franconicum* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775 (= *Gastropacha geographica* EVERSMAAN, 1844)

R (Map 5) Crimea and Lower Volga. Was also recorded from northern Kazakhstan.

FP *Artemisia*, *Achillea*, *Rumex*.

A E V-VI (Crimea), VI (Lower Volga). Formed larvae hibernate within the egg.

C A very rare species in the steppes of the Lower Volga.

Lasiocampinae

6. *Eriogaster lanestris lanestris* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 6) Everywhere, but very local. There is one old specimen labelled "Crimea", but this record has to be confirmed by present time material.

FP *Populus*, *Salix*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Rosa*, *Crataegus*, *Spiraea*, *Malus*, *Alnus*.

A E III-V. Hibernates as pupa or developed imago within pupa.

7. *Eriogaster neogena neogena* FISCHER DE WALDHEIM, 1824

R (Map 7) Steppes and semi-deserts of the Lower Volga and Kazakhstan.

FP *Caragana*

A IX-X. Eggs hibernate.

8. *Eriogaster henkei henkei* STAUDINGER, 1879

R (Map 7) Deserts and semi-deserts of the Lower Volga and Kazakhstan.

FP *Calligonum*.

A X-XI. Eggs hibernate.

9. *Eriogaster rimicola rimicola* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775

R Oak forests of Byelorussia.

FP *Quercus*.

A IX-X. Eggs hibernate.

C This species was recorded by MERZHEEVSKAJA (1976); material is absent.

10. *Eriogaster catax catax* LINNAEUS, 1758

R West and Northwest of Ukraine (Vohlynia and Podolia).

FP *Crataegus, Betula, Ulmus, Salix*.

A IX-X. Eggs hibernate.

C This species was recorded by SHELJZHKO in his diary; material is absent.

11. *Lasiocampa quercus quercus* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 8) Everywhere except semi-deserts.

FP *Cerasus, Quercus, Betula, Sorbus, Prunus, Genista, Cytisus, Alnus, Calluna, Salix*.

A VII-VIII. Hibernates as a larva or as pupa.

12. *Lasiocampa trifolii trifolii* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775

R (Map 9) Practically everywhere but rarer towards the north of the region.

FP *Quercus, Malus, Caragana, Cytisus, Trifolium, Ononis, Genista*.

A VIII-IX. Small larvae hibernate.

C A very polymorphous species.

13. *Lasiocampa eversmanni eversmanni* EVERSMANN, 1843

R (Map 10) Steppes and semi-deserts of the Lower Volga and Kasakhstan.

FP *Carex, Alhagi, Trifolium, Astragalus, Caragana*.

A IX-X. Eggs hibernate.

14. *Macrothylacia rubi rubi* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 11) Practically everywhere except tundra and the South. Material from Crimea is very old and has to be confirmed.

FP *Plantago, Rumex, Taraxacum, Trifolium, Rubus, Potentilla, Vaccinium, Spiraea, Prunus, Quercus, Salix, Populus tremula*.

A V-VI. Hibernates as mature larva ready for pupation.

Gastropachinae

15. *Euthrix potatoria potatoria* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 10) Practically everywhere except tundra and the South.

FP Poaceae.

16. *Cosmotriche lunigera lunigera* ESPEL, 1784

R (Map 13) Local in coniferous forests and taiga.

FP *Picea*.

A VI-VIII. Hibernates as a pupa or as larva of middle instar.

17. *Phyllodesma ilicifolium ilicifolium* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 14) Local throughout the region.

FP *Vaccinium, Salix, Populus, Cotoneaster, Lathyrus.*

A V-VI in one generation. Hibernates as pupa.

18. *Phyllodesma tremulifolium tremulifolium* HÜBNER, [1810]

R (Map 15) Forests and forest-steppes of the region.

FP *Salix, Quercus, Betula.*

A V-VI in one generation (northern and central regions), E IV-V and VI-VII in two generations (southern regions). Hibernates as pupa.

19. *Phyllodesma japonicum arborea* BLÖCKER, 1908

R (Map 16) Very rare and local in the North and Northwest.

FP *Populus, Salix, Betula.*

A V-VI in one generation. Pupa hibernates.

C Differs well from the Far East subspecies in lighter colouration.

20. *Dendrolimus pini pini* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 17) Everywhere with *pinus*.

FP *Pinus*, occasionally *Picea*.

A VI-VII. Larvae hibernate.

21. *Dendrolimus superans sibiricus* TSCHETVERIKOV, 1908

R Vjatka river, Malmyzh.

FP *Larix*, occasionally *Picea* and *Pinus*.

A VI-VII. Larvae hibernate, sometimes twice.

C Recorded by ROZHKOV (1963) in his revision of the *superans*-complex.

22. *Gastropacha quercifolia quercifolia* LINNAEUS, 1758

R (Map 18) Everywhere except tundra.

FP *Quercus, Populus, Salix, Malus, Spiraea, Prunus, Cerasus, Amelanchier, Sorbus, Crataegus, Filipendula.*

A VI-VIII in one generation. Larvae of middle instars hibernate.

23. *Gastropacha populifolia populifolia* ESPER, 1784

R (Map 19) Everywhere except tundra, but local and mainly along rivers.

FP *Populus, Salix.*

A VI-VII. Larvae of middle instars hibernate.

R (Map 20) Everywhere except the North.

FP *Ulmus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Tilia*, *Crataegus*.

A VI-VII. Hibernates as larva of middle instar.

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